

respect to the remains of their beloved President. Through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, the train passed to New York City, where a magnificent funeral was held; thence along the shore of the Hudson River to Albany, thence westward through the principal cities of New York, Ohio, and northern Indiana, it wended its solemn way, reaching, on the 1st of May, the city of Chicago. Here very extensive preparations for the funeral observances had been made by the thousands who had known him in life, and other thousands who had learned to love him, and now mourned his death.

AT REST IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY.

On the 3d of May the funeral train reached Springfield, where the old friends and neighbors received reverently back the dust of the beloved dead. Funeral services were held, and for 24 hours the catafalque remained in the Hall of the House of Representatives, where thousands of tear-dimmed eyes gazed for the last time upon the dear familiar face. Then, on the morning of the 4th of May, a sorrowing procession escorted the remains on their last journey, to the beautiful grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery. And in that calm retreat, hallowed by Sabbath stillness, rests from the care and turmoil of his troubled life, while around him nature spreads her loveliness and peace. And over his grave the little children's hands shall scatter flowers, and maidens drop the tears of sweetest sympathy, and youthfulness its aspirations for a noble life. And here shall come the gray-haired soldier of that stormy war, to salute reverently his great commander's tomb. And here be paid the loving homage of the dusky race that he redeemed; no fragrances of Summer blooms could be sweeter to him than their prayers, nor the flowers of heaven fall gentler than their tears upon his dust. And pilgrims from every land, who value human worth and human liberty, shall bring their tribute of respect. And here, long as our Government endures, shall through his patriot countrymen, not idly to lament his loss, but to resolve "that from this honored dead they take increased devotion to the cause for which he gave the last full measure of devotion; that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This man, whose homely face you look upon,
Was one of Nature's masterful great men;
Born with strong arms, that unfought battles won;
Direct of speech and cunning with the pen.
Chosen for large designs, he had the art
Of winning with his humor, and he went
Straight to his mark, which was the human heart;
Wise, too, for what he could not break,
He bent.

Upon his back a more than Atlas-load,
The burden of the Commonwealth, was laid;
He stooped, and rose up to it, though the road
Shot suddenly downwards, not a whit dismayed.

Hold, warriors, counselors, kings!—all now give place
To this dear benefactor of the Race.
—R. H. STODDARD.

WALT WHITMAN'S POEM ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DEATH.

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow'd eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear Father!
This arm beneath your head;
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

REV. DR. GURLEY'S SERMON AT THE FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON.

The people confided in our lamented President with a firm and loving confidence, which no other man enjoyed since the days of Washington. He deserved it well, and deserved it all. He merited it by his character and by his acts, and by the whole tone and tone and spirit of his life. He was wise, simple, sincere, plain and honest, truthful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgment was calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and clear beyond a question; and he was ever ready to aid and endeavor to be right and to do right. He gave his personal consideration to all matters, whether great or small. How firmly and well he stood his position, and met all his grave demands in seasons of trial and difficulty, is known to the country and to the world. He comprehended all the elements of the situation, and rose to the full dignity of the occasion. We admired and loved him on many accounts, for strong and various reasons. We admired his childlike simplicity, his freedom from guile and deceit, his steady and sterling integrity, his kind and forgiving temper, his industry and patience, his persistent self-sacrificing devotion to all the duties of his exalted position. From the least to the greatest, his readiness to hear and consider the cause of the poor and the humble, the suffering, the oppressed, his charity toward those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisdom of his policy; his true and enlarged philanthropy, that knew no difference of color or race, but regarded men as brethren, all these things commanded and fixed our admiration, and the admiration of the world, and stamped upon his character and life the most remarkable impress of greatness. [Extract.]

FUNERAL ORATION BY REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, AT PHILADELPHIA.

So let him lie here in our midst to-day, and let our people go and bend with solemn thoughtfulness and look upon his face and read the lessons of his burial. As he passed here on his journey from his Western home, and his way to the help of God he meant to do, so let him pause upon his way back to his Western grave, and tell us, with a silence more eloquent than words, how truly, by the strength of God he did it. God brought him up as he brought David up from the sheep-folds to feed Jacob his people, and Israel his inheritance. He came up in earnestness and faith, and he grew level in triumph. As he pauses here to-day, and from his cold lips bids us bear witness how he has met the duty that was laid on him,

what can we say out of our full hearts but this—He fed them with a faithful and true heart, and ruled them prudently with all his power of the People. The Shepherd of the People that old name that the best rulers ever craved. What ruler ever won it like this dead President of ours? He fed us faithfully and truly, he fed us with counsel when we were in doubt, with inspiration when we sometimes faltered, with caution when we would be rash, with calm, clear, trustful cheerfulness through many an hour when our hearts were dark. He fed hungry souls all over the country with sympathy and consolation. He spread before the whole land fountains of great duty and devotion and patriotism on which the land grew strong. He fed us with solemn, solid truths. He taught us the sacredness of Government, the wickedness of treason. He made our souls glad and vigorous with the love of liberty that was in him. He showed us how to love truth, and yet be charitable; how to hate wrong, and yet not be personal; how to treasure one personal injury or insult. He fed all his people, from the highest to the lowest, from the most privileged down to the most enslaved. He fed them with a faithful and true heart. Yes, till the last. For at the last, behold him standing with hand reached out to feed the South with truth, and the North with charity, and the whole land with Peace, when the Lord, who had sent him, called him, and his work was done. [Extract.]

HYMN FOR LINCOLN'S FUNERAL IN NEW YORK CITY.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

O, slow to smile and swift to spare,
Gentle and in full and just and fair,
Who in the war of God, didst bear
The sword of power—a Nation's trust!

In sorrow by thy hier we stand,
And awe the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bond is free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose broken monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Has placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right.

(To be continued.)

OVERLAND TO ST. MICHAEL.

A Journey of 1,500 Miles Recently Made by a Lone Alaskan Guide.

The journey which Mr. L. L. Bales made in Alaska early this Summer, alone and without firearms, says the New York Sun, was an interesting illustration of the feat of travel which a hardy man, accustomed to roughing it, may perform. Bales is an Alaskan guide, and his long experience has given him confidence that he can reach most any part of Alaska he wishes to visit, depending entirely upon his own resources.

He wanted to go to Nome early in the Summer, so he went up from the south by the overland trail along the coast till he reached the Alaska Peninsula at the neck joining to the mainland. There he was, almost under the shadow of the splendid, Lianna volcano, without further means of getting north, for he could sledge no longer. The snow had disappeared, but the Behring Sea was covered with floes, for the southern limit of the pack is only a little north of the Pribyloff Islands, until about May 15. He could not pack provisions on his back enough to last him to the point of 500 miles through the wilderness to the neighborhood of St. Michael, but he could buy a light kayak and make his way by the river and carry him in the kayak, and in that direction in which he wished to go, so that is what he did.

Most of the country through which he traveled is extremely flat except where ranges of hills border some of the river valleys. Owing to this flatness the portages between river systems are very short and easy to cross and sometimes there are no portages at all for a lake will send its waters in two directions to join two distinct river systems. This fact was very helpful to Bales, who thus made his way from one small river to another in a general northwest direction till he reached the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. Then he paddled up this river for about 250 miles, advancing north in a general northward direction, until he came to the point where the Kuskokwim and the Yukon most nearly approach one another. Then he crossed the low-lying country between them, utilizing their little tributaries that easily run together. At last he reached the Yukon, descended the mighty river to its mouth and made the remaining 100 miles of the journey to St. Michael by sea.

Bales traveled 1,500 miles to reach his military post, that was only 500 miles away in a straight line, but he made the journey rapidly and brought up in St. Michael some weeks before the arrival of the first steamer from the south.

Our Agricultural Month.

In spite of steadily increasing competition, our export of agricultural products has continued to grow, and a comparison of the figures for the year ending in 1898 with the five years ending in 1878 shows an increase from an average of \$508,000,000 to \$923,000,000. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1898 were phenomenal, amounting to \$1,000,000,000, while the exports for 1899, though considerably less, have still greatly exceeded the average for the five years ending in 1898.

The Color of Meat.

In a recent series of articles, published in a German medical journal, Dr. Oeder and Kowenack deal with the opinion that has been accepted by many that white meats are more suitable for the sick and for greater digestibility and the presence of less acid and nitrogenous extracts. This belief is shaken by the analyses made by the medical men referred to, which show that while white meats, such as poultry and fish, do in certain cases, as fish and fresh venison, contain less extractive and nitrogenous derivatives, the average amount does not appreciably differ in dark and white meats, such as poultry, veal, beef, pork, mutton, etc., to make either preferable. They point out that the only way of limiting the ingestion of these deleterious extractive and nitrogenous substances is by diminishing the amount of meat taken, rather than by forbidding dark meats. They also asserted that among the extractives present in meat the most important ones are heme and myoglobin, which are both iron compounds, and are, as is ordinarily done. The same holds good as regards the other organic extracts which are nitrogenous.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

The Allies Stoutly Opposed by the Chinese—Moving up the Pei-Ho—Pushing Back the Celestials—Situation of Ministers Grave.

ADVANCING ON PEKIN.

Owing to the situation at Pekin and the necessity of relieving the Legations, notwithstanding the Chinese Government's threat, veiled under the pretense of not being able to control the people should an advance be made on Pekin, preparations for such advance from Tien Tsin went on busily. But conflicting reports as to the most likely route to be taken out of the situation until the latter part of the week, when a report from Chaffee, on Aug. 2 from Tien Tsin, revealed that he and the forces available under his command had gone to ward Pekin with British and Japanese. The troops of the other nations had not gone forward, but as there was much secrecy about what Chaffee said the reason could not be learned. It was now reported that Chinese Imperial troops and Boxers were gathered in hordes a short distance from Tien Tsin.

Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Even after it was known that some of the allies at least had started conflicting reports continued to come.

The statement of July 30 from the Tsung Li Yamen, stating that the Ministers in Pekin were safe and well, contained the above.

"At present consultations are going on for the protection of various Ministers going to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which will soon be concluded satisfactorily. But as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin it is inexpedient that cipher telegrams should be sent."

This announcement, suggesting a close of diplomatic relations, was also regarded as a "bluff," but indicated the defiant attitude of the Chinese Government, and it was believed that the assertion was made directly at the United States because of its direct demand for communication with its Minister. While this message was sent to the powers, our Government's position was that it was not an official answer from the Chinese Government to the demand for communication with Conger.

ASSURANCES OF SAFETY.

Cumulative testimony was not wanting during the past week that the foreign Ministers and those associated with them were alive and safe. The most important to us of the dispatches conveying this was from Minister Conger, received at Tien Tsin July 27, and reading:

"Since July 16, by agreement, there has been no firing. We have provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. If they continue to shell us as they have done, we cannot hold out long, and a complete massacre will follow. I hope relief can come soon. We are glad to hear of the victory at Tien Tsin, but regret the terrible cost. All safe and well."

Messages were sent by other foreign representatives to their Governments. Lieutenant Col. Shiao, of Japan, in his message, in a dispatch dated the 23d, saying that they had been daily attacked by Chinese soldiers, but by a supreme effort they were still making a defense and waiting with great anxiety for the arrival of an army. He said that 60 Europeans had been killed.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, stayed in a letter under date of July 24, that they were then surrounded by Imperial troops who were firing on them continually, the enemy being enterprising but cowardly. He said the Chinese Government had done nothing to help the Legations. No time was to be lost if a terrible massacre was to be avoided.

It seems that the foreigners owed their safety up to July 21 not to Government protection, but apparently to the scarcity of Chinese ammunition and to the fear of the Tien Tsin victories.

An official telegram from the Tsung Li Yamen asserted that the Ministers were all well July 30.

ORIGINAL CONGER TELEGRAM.

Consul Fowler told the State Department last week that he had obtained the original copy of Mr. Conger's first received dispatch. The dispatch was dated July 17, indicated July 18 by the time of its receipt, it having apparently been written on the former day and sent the next. The Governor of Shantung sent the dispatch to Fowler, at his request, by courier, who made the journey in five days, which ordinarily takes 12. When Minister Wu received the cipher dispatch about the 21st instant, he said it contained a cipher within a cipher. The Governor of Shantung transmitted with the message a message from the Tsung Li Yamen, which in turn transmitted Minister Conger's message. The latter was in the Chinese official cipher. When Mr. Wu, in deciphering the message, reached the end of the Tsung Li Yamen's message of transmission, there was no more to be deciphered. He thought that the several groups of figures following were a portion of the Tsung Li Yamen message. As a matter of fact, they were the initials of the Minister Conger's message, and they were decipherable by Mr. Wu because they were in the State Department cipher. Instead of beginning "In British Legation," etc., Mr. Conger's message really began "We have been for a month in the British Legation," etc.

INTERESTING STORY FROM PEKIN.

The Pekin representative of the London Times is regarded as a very reliable correspondent, and his story of doings in Pekin is most interesting. Dr. Morrison has been through the entire siege, and he now reports quite ill as result of the hardships and fighting in which he took a prominent part. His message is dated July 21, and was written partly while he

was confined to bed by illness. He says in part:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for the sake of security there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area, and also the batteries on top of the Imperial city wall, but the main bodies of the Imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief force. Supplies are beginning to

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